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Ministry of Attorney General
Corrections Branch

MANAGEMENT REPORT

Recidivism in the B.C. Offender Population

Research Section
Strategic Planning & Corporate Programs Division
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Executive Summary

This report presents an introduction to recidivism in the B.C. offender population. It documents the issues associated with measuring recidivism and provides rates for all offenders who had first contact with the Branch between 1980 and 1995. Recidivism rates are provided for key offender characteristics and chronic recidivists are discussed.

Main findings:

- The recidivism rate in B.C. during a 20-year period was 39%.
- The majority of offenders released from BC Corrections (61%) were not convicted of a second offence.
- A strong relationship exists between recidivism and an offender's age at first contact with BC Corrections. Sixty percent of offenders who were 12 to 15 years old at first contact were re-convicted, while 26% of offenders whose first contact occurred at 40 years or older became recidivists.
- Chronic recidivists constituted 1.4% of offenders in the study population. They represented 8.7% of all sentences and used almost 20% of custodial resources.
- The 2,334 chronic recidivists cost the BC Corrections nearly as much as 103,000 non-recidivists.

Introduction

This paper describes characteristics of recidivism by analysing historical data collected by BC Corrections during the last 25 years. It begins with background information on growth in correctional populations and describes strategies to deal with that growth.

Understanding recidivism is important because the effectiveness of these strategies can be measured, in part, by using recidivism rates. These rates are often used to evaluate the success of initiatives to rehabilitate offenders. Measuring recidivism is complex and often varies across studies. In this paper, a definition of recidivism is discussed and a means of measuring recidivism is developed.

The recidivism measure is applied to offenders, based on their demographics and offences. This measure determines whether differences exist on the basis of age, gender and race.

Research shows that a small number of offenders are responsible for a large percentage of criminal activity[1] and that these offenders have common characteristics. The last section of this paper compares chronic recidivists to offenders with less extensive histories. The study also examines how offenders with long records differ from non-recidivists. Finally, the extent of Branch resources expended on chronic recidivists is explored.

By understanding recidivism, BC Corrections can make better decisions about allocating supervision and program resources to achieve its goals of protecting communities and reintegrating offenders.

Background

The BC Corrections Branch has experienced rapid annual growth in the number of offenders it supervises. In 1989, 26,000 sentenced and pretrial individuals were supervised in correctional centres and the community. A decade later, the total increased to 46,000.

From fiscal 1989/90 to 1998/99, custodial remand counts grew by 130%, bail supervision caseloads by 250% and probation caseloads by 54%. In the community, staff-to-offender supervision ratios were one-to-65 in the early 1970s[2]. They currently exceed a ratio of 1:90. In correctional centres, 20% of the population on an average day in 1989 was remanded inmates. Within a decade, this increased to 50%.

[1] Typically, these studies indicate that six to eight percent of offenders commit 50 to 75% of all crime. Refer to *Guide For Implementing the Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders,* U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Washington, D.C., 1995.
[2] *Task Force on Correctional Services and Facilities*, Department of the Attorney General, British Columbia; February 1973; page 64.

Not only are more offenders currently under supervision, many are returning more frequently. From fiscal 1989/90 to 1999/00, the average number of admissions per individual per year increased by 20%. This was partly due to increased use of pretrial programs – especially bail supervision.

Accordingly, the BC Corrections introduced strategies to manage this growth. In 1995, risk needs assessment tools were introduced in correctional centres and community corrections to identify and focus resources on high-risk offenders while providing intervention for low-risk offenders. Enhanced case management practices and core programs are being implemented to lower recidivism rates.

By understanding the nature of recidivism and recidivists in British Columbia, the Corrections Branch will be better equipped to implement its strategies to manage growth and allocate resources. This recidivism study was undertaken to contribute to that goal.

Methodology

Defining Recidivism

Recidivism is a complex phenomenon that eludes universal definition in academic literature. Some offenders are convicted once and remain crime-free. Others commit more offences, but their crimes remain undetected or discretion is applied to keep them out of the criminal justice system. Some offenders face additional charges, but do not go to trial or are found not guilty.

Some researchers argue that recidivism should be established at the first point of new contact with the criminal justice system, when there is renewed impact on public resources. In this case, a subsequent arrest would define an offender as a recidivist. Others assert that a new charge based on charge approval criteria, which supports a likelihood of conviction and a public interest, is a valid indicator of recidivism.

For the purposes of this report, recidivism is defined as a subsequent sentence received within B.C. Therefore, offenders become recidivists when they receive their second conviction to a term of correctional supervision or custody.[3] This definition was adopted for two reasons. First, while it disregarded non-conviction encounters with the justice system, it offered the most certainty in measuring actual incidents of recidivism. Second, it better informs and focuses on the strategic initiatives of the Corrections Branch.

> **Note: While the findings within this report are accurate, they are preliminary and point to the need for more study in each area.**

The Study Group

A study group was retrospectively constructed to examine different groups of offenders. The strength of this group is that it is not a sample, but includes all offenders who entered the B.C. correctional system during this study. Offenders receiving federal sentences are included.

The Research Information System of the Corrections Branch was used to identify all individuals who first contacted BC Corrections between April 1980 and March 1995. First contact could have been a sentence (conditional, custodial or probation) or a pretrial contact (custodial remand or bail supervision). All convictions leading to a sentence were counted,

[3] Throughout this paper, the word *convicted* is used synonymously with *sentenced*. Both refer only to sentences supervised by correctional authorities.

including breaches of community orders.[4] Data was also collected on the number of sentences an offender received during the study period, the number of days spent under supervision, and key demographic characteristics.

Once the sample was identified, individuals were tracked from their first contact through December 1999. The minimum tracking period was four years and nine months. The maximum period was 19 years and nine months.

Of the 202,502 individuals in the study group, 31,399 (15.5%) had only pretrial contact, and will not be discussed in this paper. Of the remaining 171,103 offenders, 61% had only one sentence supervised by BC Corrections, and do not qualify as recidivists. The remaining 39% of offenders convicted in B.C. during the past 20 years became recidivists to varying degrees.

Obviously, the offenders who were tracked for longer periods had more opportunity to re-offend. Individuals who were not reconvicted during the tracking period could be reconvicted in the future. Recidivist activity may also have been missed due to their movements to other provinces, stays of proceedings, or offenders receiving suspended sentences or fines. Offenders receiving subsequent sentences of the same order type while under supervision may also be undercounted.

Recidivism Categories

In this report, categories of recidivism are based on convictions accumulated by each offender. These categories are based on the prior conviction categories in the BC Corrections Community Risk Needs Assessments. Any individual who received only one sentence is classified as a non-recidivist; individuals with two to four sentences as low recidivists. Medium recidivists are offenders with five to nine convictions. The final category, chronic recidivists, is comprised of offenders with 10 or more convictions.

Non-recidivist:	1 conviction
Low recidivist:	2 – 4 convictions
Medium recidivist:	5 - 9 convictions
Chronic recidivist:	10 or more convictions

Table 1 and Figure 1 depict the number of individuals who fell into each classification and provide a breakdown of the number of sentences accumulated by each group of recidivists. Non-recidivists represented almost 61% of all offenders (103, 765) and comprised 30.4% of the total sentences to corrections in B.C. About 31% (53,548 offenders) were deemed low recidivists. This group accounted for 40% of all sentences. By comparison, medium and

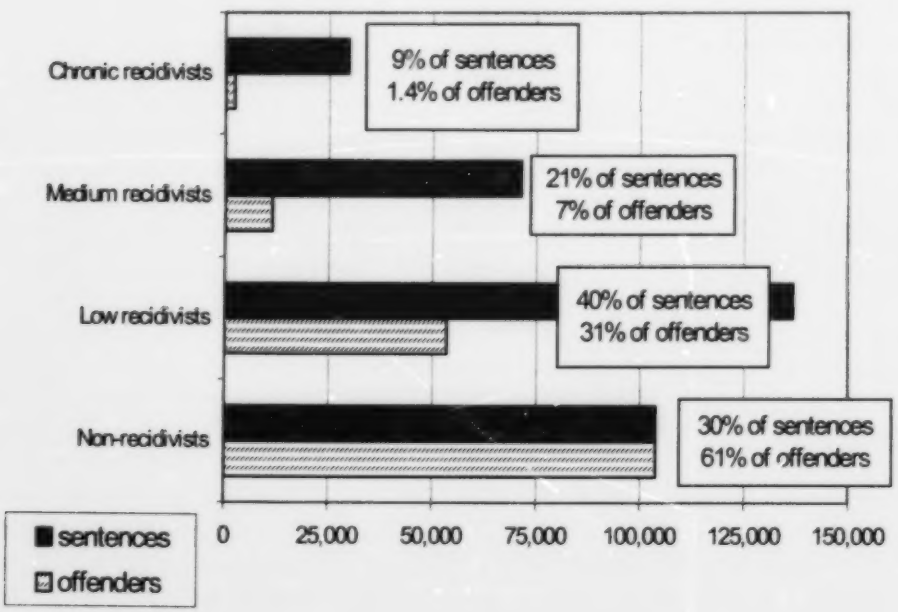
[4] It should be noted that an offender is counted once for each criminal conviction (i.e., as a sentence). However, he or she can spend a number of days in jail or in the community under probation, bail supervision, parole or a conditional sentence.

chronic recidivists combined represented approximately 8% of offenders, although they accounted for almost 30% of sentences.

Table 1: Recidivism Group Characteristics

Category	Number of individuals	Percentage of total individuals	Number of sentences	Percentage of total sentences
Non-recidivists	103,765	60.6%	103,765	30.4%
Low recidivists	53,548	31.3%	136,788	40.0%
Medium recidivists	11,456	6.7%	71,339	20.9%
Chronic recidivists	2,334	1.4%	29,748	8.7%
Total	171,103	100.0%	341,640	100.0%

Figure 1: Percentage of Offenders and Sentences by Recidivism Categories



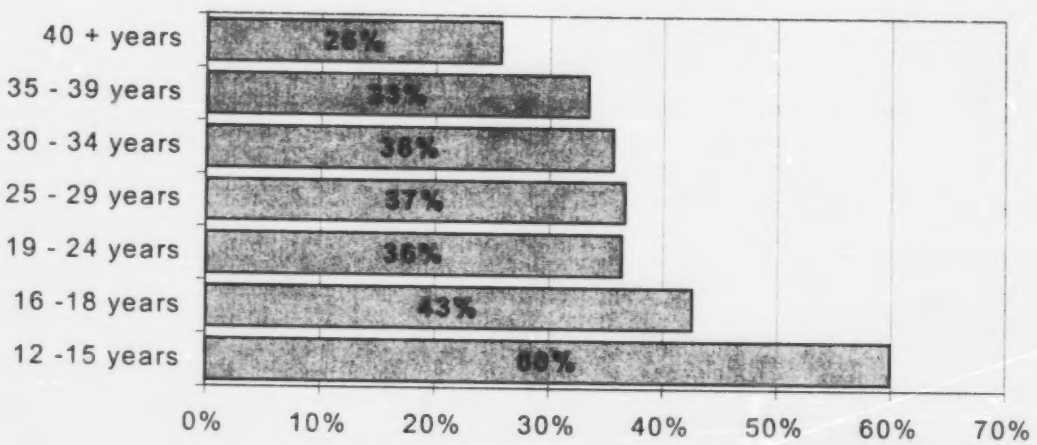
Characteristics of Recidivism

The following section compares offender groups and examines factors that influence recidivism rates. Comparisons are made based on age at first contact, gender and race.

Age at First Contact

Recidivism research indicates that offenders who begin criminal activities at an early age have a higher risk of reconviction.[5] The relationship between age at first contact and higher recidivism is also demonstrated through the findings of this study. The data indicates that recidivism rates decrease as age at first contact increases (see Figure 2). Sixty percent of offenders who began their criminal histories between 12 and 15 years of age re-offended to some degree. Conversely, only 26% of offenders who started their criminal histories when they were 40 years of age or older became recidivists.

Figure 2: Percentage of Recidivists by Age at First Contact



[5] *Recidivists Tend To Be…*, Correctional Service of Canada, Forum on Corrections Research, Vol. 5, No. 3, 1993.

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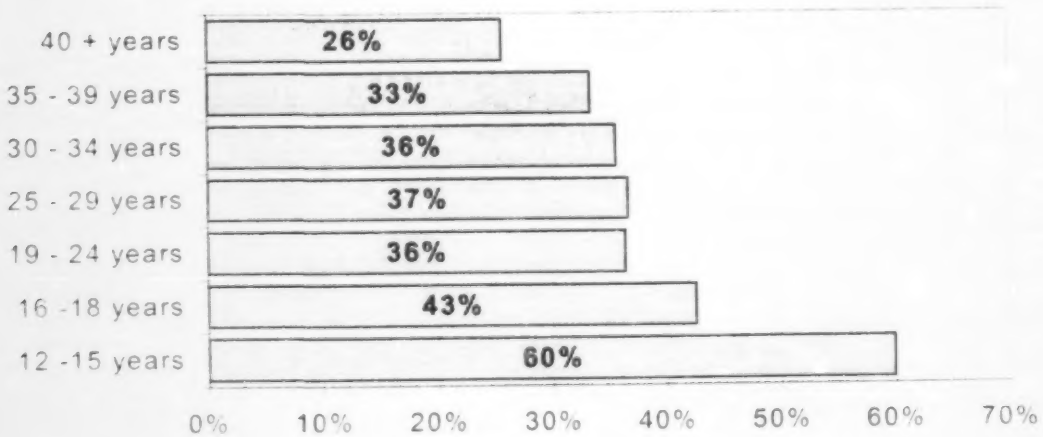

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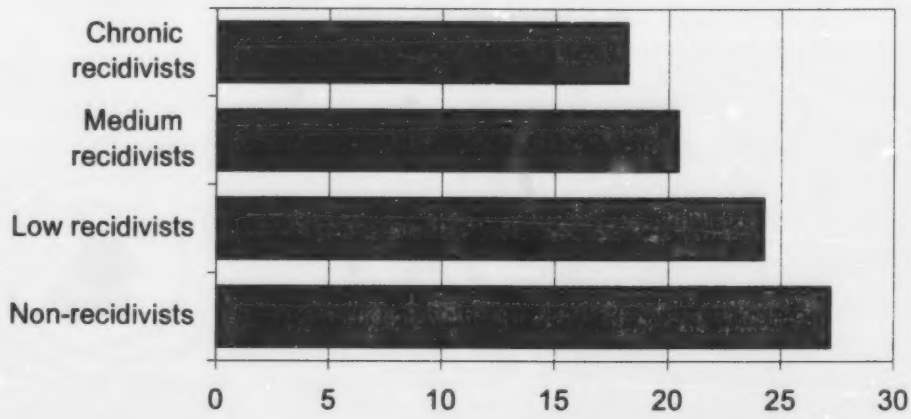
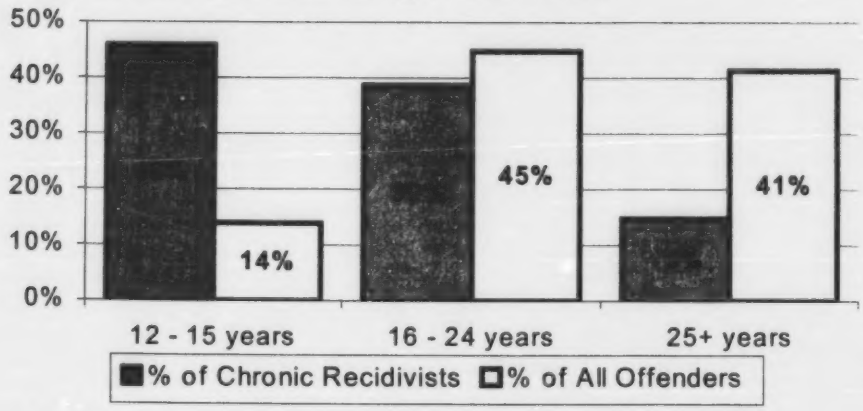
The study also demonstrated that the lower the age of first contact, the more likely offenders were to become chronic recidivists. On average, chronic recidivists received their first conviction at the age of 18 (see Figure 3). Conversely, the average (mean) age of non-recidivists was 27 years while low recidivists were 24 years old when they received their first sentence.

Figure 3: Average Age at First Contact by Group



The relationship between level of recidivism and age of first contact can also be illustrated by analysis of chronic recidivism. Figure 4 shows that 14% (24,103) of all offenders were first sentenced between 12 and 15 years of age. However, this age group represented 46% (1,082) of chronic recidivists.

Figure 4: Chronic Recidivists and Age of First Contact

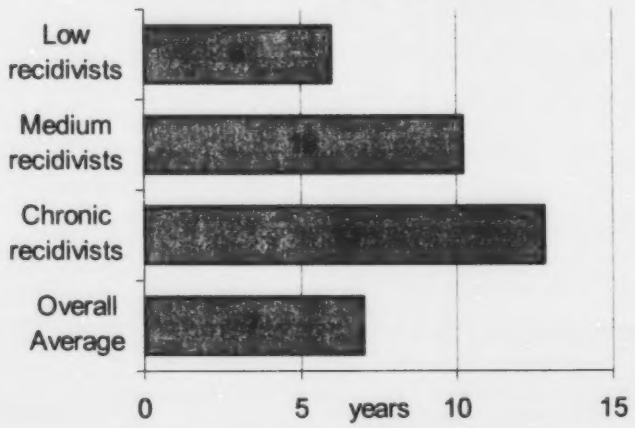


Offenders between the ages of 16 and 24 at the time of their first contact represented 45% (76,454) of all offenders and constituted 39% (905) of chronic recidivists. In contrast, 41% (70,546) of offenders were first sentenced after the age of 25, but represented only 15% (347) of chronic recidivists.

A third analysis compared the ages when convictions ceased. When examining ages at first contact and withdrawal from criminal activity, this study found varying lengths of criminal histories in the recidivism categories.

Chronic recidivists engaged in criminal activity earlier and ended marginally later than medium and low-level recidivists. On average, chronic recidivists began offending at the age of 18, continued for 13 years, and ceased at 31 years of age. Medium level recidivists commenced at age 20, and continued for 10 years before ending at 30 years of age. Low-level recidivists began their criminal activities at 24 years of age. On average, they continued offending for six years before stopping at age 30 (see Figure 5).

Figure 5: Average Length of Criminal History



While all recidivist categories desisted at about the same age on average, their ages at first conviction defined the length of criminal history.

Gender

While males constitute approximately 50% of the general population, they historically represent a higher percentage of provincial offender counts. This study population consisted of 83% male and 17% female subjects.

The study also demonstrated that the lower the age of first contact, the more likely offenders were to become chronic recidivists. On average, chronic recidivists received their first conviction at the age of 18 (see Figure 3). Conversely, the average (mean) age of non-recidivists was 27 years while low recidivists were 24 years old when they received their first sentence.

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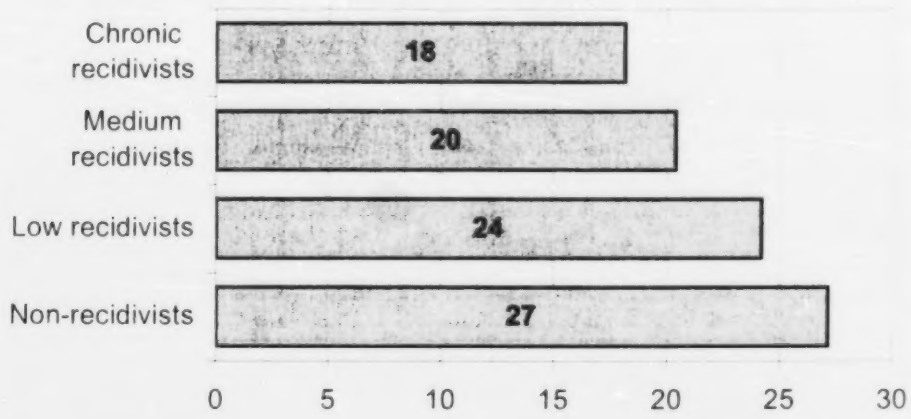

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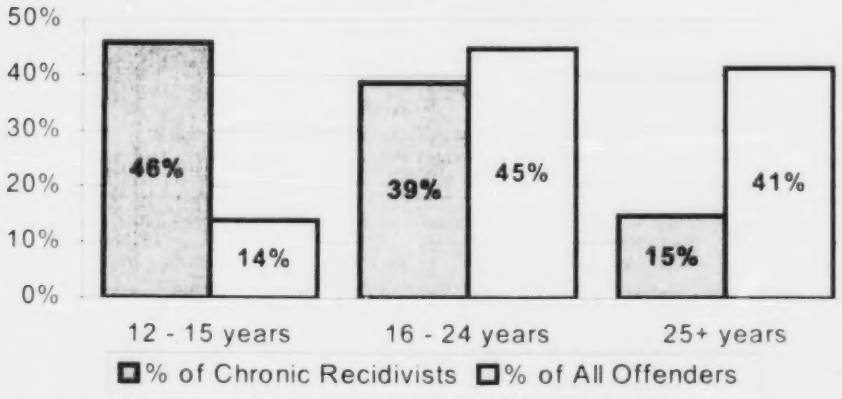

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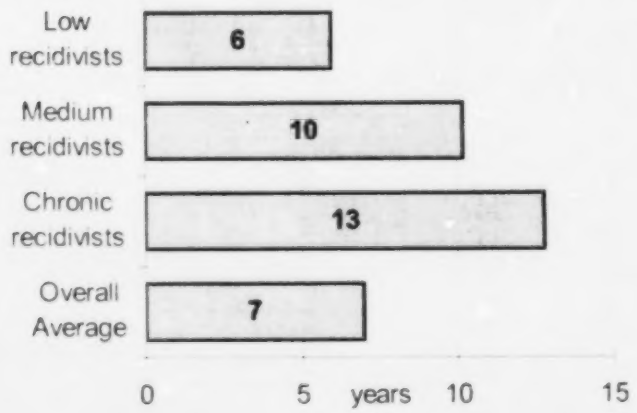

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Gender

While males constitute approximately 50% of the general population, they historically represent a higher percentage of provincial offender counts. This study population consisted of 83% male and 17% female subjects.

The analysis demonstrated differences in recidivism rates between the genders – about 42% for males and 27% for females. Females represented a much smaller percentage of chronic recidivists (7%), while males represented 93% of chronic recidivists.

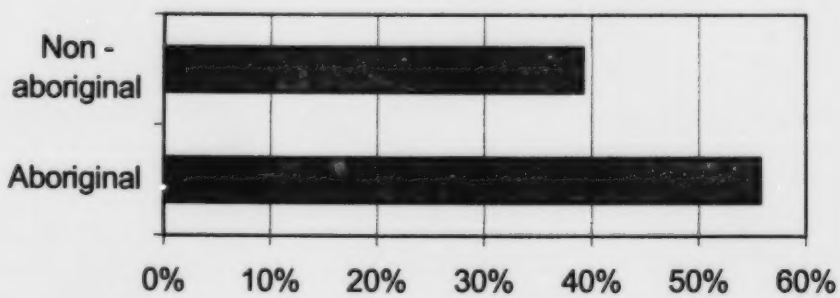
Figure 6: Percentage of Males and Females in Sample

Figure 7: Percentage of Male and Female Chronic Recidivists

Race

Aboriginal offenders represent 3.8% of the provincial population[6], but were over-represented at 11% of the study group This group represented less than one-quarter (22%) of chronic recidivists, yet had the highest recidivism rate (55.7%).

Figure 8: Recidivism Rate By Race



[6] Based on 1996 census data.

Offence Patterns and Offender Groups

This section compares criminal activity by chronic recidivists with that of other offenders. Offence types at first conviction are compared, followed by an analysis of trends in the pattern of offences as the chronic recidivists continued. For recidivists generally, and chronic recidivists specifically, there is also an analysis of serious offence groups, including violent and sex offences.

Table 2 illustrates first offences committed by the different recidivism groups. The data shows that non-recidivists committed more property offences (40.1%) than person offences (20.5%) on their first offence. Chronic recidivists, by comparison, committed far more property offences (66.7%) and somewhat fewer person offences (10.6%) on their first offences than non-recidivists. However, chronic recidivists committed half as many "other" offences as non-recidivists (32.7% and 16.2% respectively).[7] First offences that were drug related were similar across the recidivism groups.

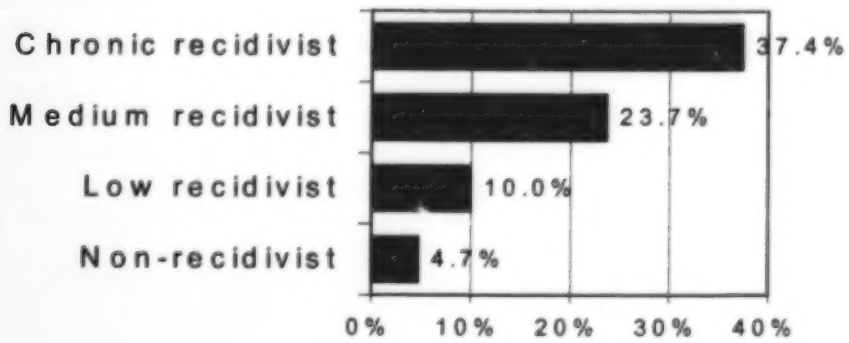
Table 2: First Offence Categories by Recidivism Group

	Non-recidivist	Low recidivist	Medium recidivist	Chronic recidivist	Total
Person					
Violent	4.7%	5.4%	5.3%	4.5%	4.9%
Sexual	3.5%	2.9%	1.3%	0.7%	3.1%
Other Person	12.4%	10.6%	7.8%	5.4%	11.4%
Total Person	20.5%	18.8%	14.4%	10.6%	19.4%
Property	40.1%	44.9%	56.7%	66.9%	43.1%
Drugs	6.6%	5.6%	6.0%	6.3%	6.2%
Other	32.7%	30.8%	22.9%	16.2%	31.2%

[7] See *Appendix – Offence Group Tables* for more information on offence codes under each category.

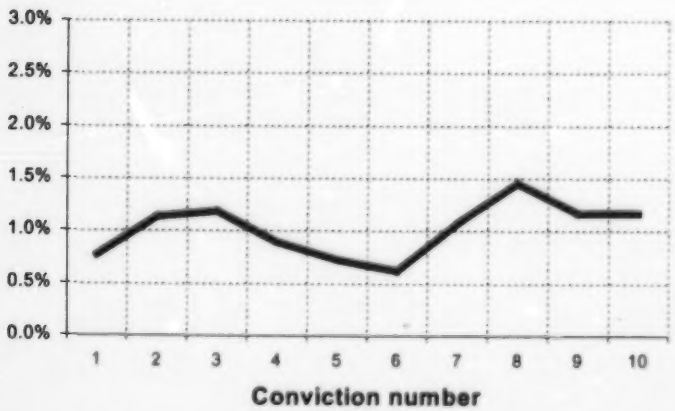
In examining trends in violent offences, the rate of conviction for violent offences more than doubles for chronic recidivists over time, from 4.5% of first offences to 11% of tenth convictions (see Figure 9).

Figure 9: Chronic Recidivists: Increasing Percentage of Violent Offences Over Time



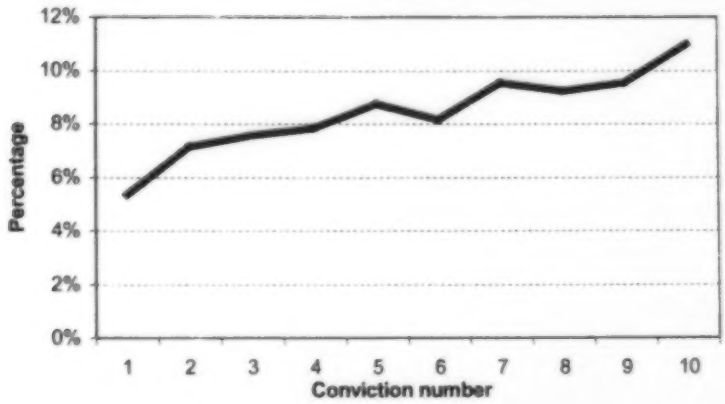
The data reveals that chronic recidivists were more likely to have at least one conviction for violence in their history. Figure 10 shows that 37.4% of chronic recidivists had at least one sentence for a violent offence, compared to only 4.7% of non-recidivists. This result can be expected, given the higher number of convictions received by chronic recidivists and greater opportunity for a variety of offences.

Figure 10: Offenders with History of Violent Offences by Recidivism Group



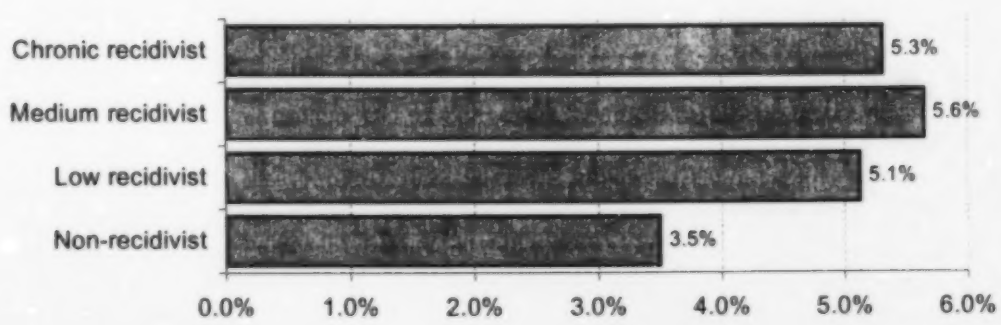
An examination of sex offences among the different recidivism categories revealed that chronic recidivists were less likely to be convicted of a sex offence on their first conviction than other groups (0.7% compared to 3.5% for non-recidivists; see Table 2). Chronic recidivists did not show a trend toward increasing sex offence convictions over time, as displayed in Figure 11.

Figure 11: Sex Offences Committed by Chronic Recidivists



Unlike the history of violent offences displayed in Figure 10, the proportions of each recidivism group with any sex offence are similar. For chronic recidivists, 5.3% had at least one conviction for a sex offence in their history, similar to the medium and low recidivism groups at 5.6% and 5.1% respectively.

Figure 12: Offenders with History of Sex Offences by Recidivism Group



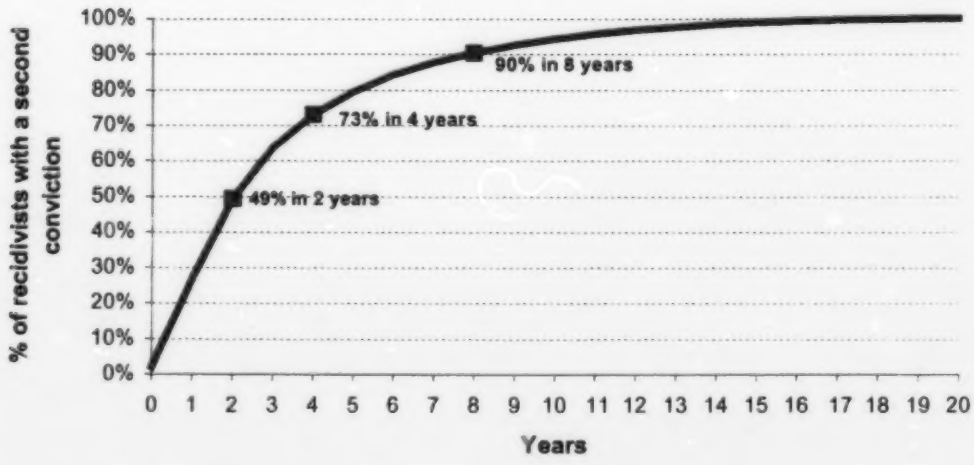
Recidivism Trends

This section examines three different trends associated with recidivism. The first analysis establishes a longitudinal return curve for all recidivists and presents a comparison with chronic recidivists. The second segment provides a discussion of the probability of additional convictions based on prior convictions. The last section presents findings about the dispersion of re-offending behavior over time.

Recidivism Return Rate

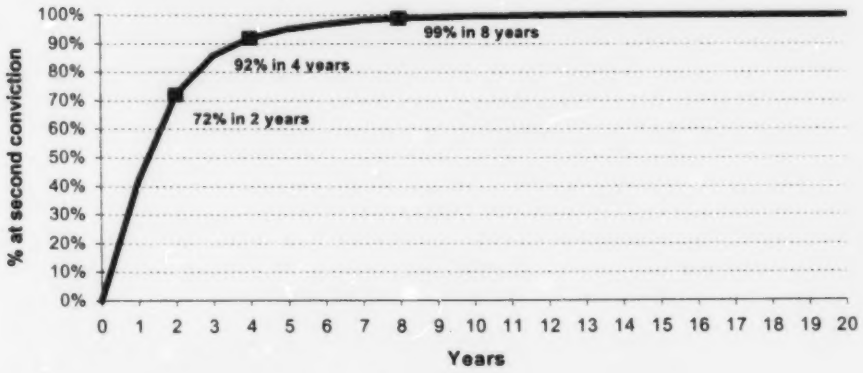
This section examines when recidivists return to BC Corrections after their first conviction. An analysis of all recidivists in this study found that after two years, 49% had been sentenced a second time. After four years, 73% of recidivists were re-convicted. It required nearly eight years before 90% of all recidivists returned (see Figure 13).

Figure 13: Recidivism Return Curve



In assessing the rate of return by chronic recidivists as a group, the data reveals that chronic recidivists are re-convicted sooner than other recidivists (see Figure 14). Within two years, 72% are re-sentenced; in four years 92% are convicted for the second time; and in eight years, 99% of chronic recidivists return on a second conviction.

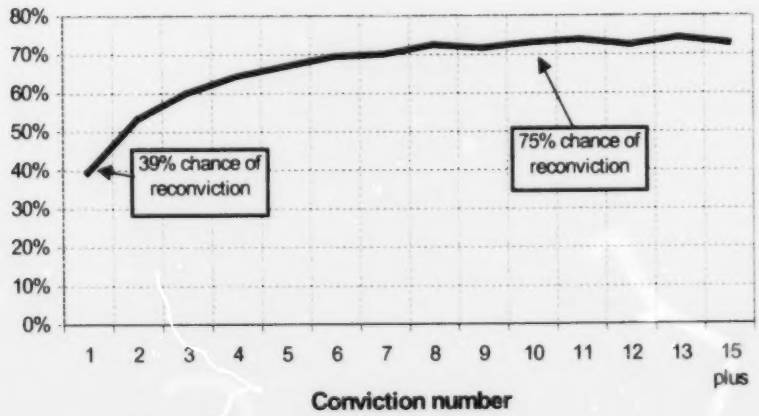
Figure 14: Chronic Recidivism Return Curve



Probability of Return

The probability of an offender being re-convicted depends on different factors. Figure 15 depicts the probability of being re-convicted based only on the number of sentences received.

Figure 15: Probability of Return



On receiving a first sentence, there is a 39% chance that an offender will be re-convicted. That is, 39% of persons receiving a first correctional sentence return on a second conviction. This return rate nearly doubles to 75% by the time an offender accumulates 10 sentences.

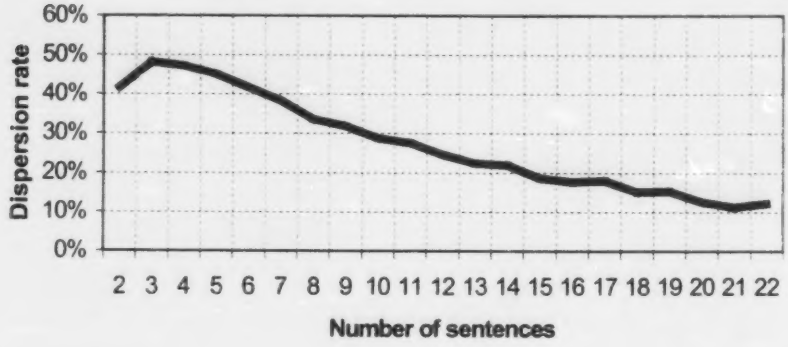
Dispersion of Recidivism

The term "dispersion" refers to the length of time between convictions. In examining data about the timing of subsequent sentences, some offenders had long periods between convictions – that is, high dispersion. Other offenders, with low dispersion, had shorter offence-free periods between convictions.

For this study, dispersion is defined and calculated as the number of 24-month periods without a conviction during an offender's criminal history. For example, an offender who actively offended for 10 years with the exception of one 24-month interval without a conviction would have a 20% dispersion rate (one 24-month conviction free period) five possible 24-month periods = 20%).

Figure 16 depicts the average dispersion rate for offenders by the number of sentences they accumulated during the study period. Not unexpectedly, offenders with more convictions had lower dispersion rates. Chronic recidivists had a lower average dispersion than low or medium level recidivists. In other words, chronic recidivists offended consistently.

Figure 16: Average Dispersion



Resource Consumption

The following analysis demonstrates that recidivists, particularly chronic recidivists, consumed more resources than all non-recidivists combined. This occurred even though the majority of offenders were not recidivists.

Table 3 summarizes the type and percentage of supervision days consumed by each category during the 20 years under study. Non-recidivists, for example, constituted the largest percentage of offenders (61%), although they consumed the lowest percentage of custody supervision days and the lowest percentage of remand supervision days. This finding is not too surprising because they were first-time offenders.

In contrast, medium level and chronic recidivists consumed a disproportionately large percentage of supervision resources. Chronic recidivists, for example, constituted 1.4% of offenders, yet they utilized 4.8% of probation services, 7.8% of parole services, almost 20% of custodial supervision resources and a similar percentage of remand days (19.2%).

Table 3: Percentage of Supervision Days by Recidivism Group

Offender category	% of offenders	% of custodial sentence days	% of probation days	% of custodial remand days	% of bail days	% of parole days
Non-recidivists	60.6%	13.0%	36.2%	15.4%	20.7%	28.9%
Low recidivists	31.3%	34.0%	42.2%	33.0%	41.9%	41.3%
Medium recidivists	6.7%	33.1%	16.9%	32.5%	27.3%	23.0%
Chronic recidivists	1.4%	19.9%	4.8%	19.2%	10.1%	7.8%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 4 summarizes the percentage of community supervision and custodial bed days utilized by each recidivism category.

Table 4: Percentage Supervision Days by Supervision Area

Recidivist category	% of offenders	% of total convictions	% of custodial bed days	% of community supervision days
Non-recidivist	60.6%	30.4%	13.3%	32.6%
Low recidivist	31.3%	40.0%	33.3%	41.0%
Medium recidivist	6.7%	20.9%	32.5%	18.0%
Chronic recidivist	1.4%	8.7%	19.5%	5.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	98.6%	97.0%

The following analysis assumes that resource consumption for each recidivism category is stable over time. If chronic recidivists consumed 19.5% of all custodial bed days during the 20-year period, they likely consumed 19.5% of all custodial bed days and 19.5% of Adult Custody expenditures in any given year. Similarly, if they consumed 5.5% of all community supervision days during the study period, they would likely consume 5.5% of community supervision days and 5.5% of Community Corrections expenditures in any given year.[8]

[8] Note: The totals of custodial bed and community supervision days do not add up to 100%. Individuals who did not receive sentences during the study period used the remaining 1.4% of custodial days and 3% of community days.

Using expenditures from fiscal 1998/99 for Adult Custody and Community Corrections, Table 5 provides estimated annual expenditures that can be attributed to each of the recidivism categories. Disproportionately more resources were expended on medium level and chronic recidivists. Chronic recidivists, for example, represented the smallest percentage of offenders in the study group, yet they consumed nearly $31 million dollars in correctional resources in fiscal 1998/99. This is only slightly less than all non-recidivists. Stated differently, the 2,334 chronic recidivists cost the Branch nearly as much as the 103,000 non-recidivists.

Table 5: Total Cost of Supervision by Recidivism Group

Offender category	% of offenders	% of total sentences	Custodial costs (000's)	Community costs (000's)	Total costs (000's)	% of total costs
Non-recidivist	60.6%	30.4%	$19,636	$12,210	$31,846	17.5%
Low recidivist	31.3%	40.0%	$49,194	$15,292	$64,485	35.4%
Medium recidivist	6.7%	20.9%	$48,082	$ 6,745	$54,827	30.1%
Chronic recidivist	1.4%	8.7%	$28,778	$ 2,069	$30,848	16.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	$145,689	$36,317	$182,006	100.0%

The 1.4% of offenders who are chronic recidivists consumed almost 17% of resources. When medium and chronic recidivists are combined, representing 8.1% of offenders, this group consumes 47% of correctional resources.

Finally, chronic recidivists, whose first convictions were between the ages of 12 and 15, constituted 46% of the chronic recidivist group (see Figure 4). They represented approximately 0.6% of all offenders in the study group and consumed almost 8% of resources.

Discussion

There has been little research into the characteristics of recidivism in the B.C. offender population. Consequently, a first step in preparing this paper was to define recidivism so it could be measured using data from the BC Corrections Research Information System. The measure was used to produce recidivism rates for different offender groups. While the actual recidivism rates provided in this paper are indicative of the population of offenders supervised during the last 20 years, they are generalized and should not be directly compared to recidivism rates for offender sub-groups.

As this study determined, 73% of recidivists are re-convicted after four years. To capture 90% of all recidivists, their criminal activities would have to be tracked for nearly eight years. These facts must be considered when developing research methodologies for subsequent investigations of offending behavior.

Since 1996, BC Corrections has used risk needs assessment to determine the criminogenic needs of offenders and the likelihood that they will re-offend. Dynamic factors (which can be changed) that influence recidivism rates include peer groups, living arrangements, severity of substance abuse and family relationships.[9] Static factors (which cannot be changed), such as past convictions, histories of breaching community orders, and age at first contact are also important indicators of risk.

Because the study group was drawn largely from a population that predated the use of risk needs assessment, data for many of the dynamic risk factors associated with recidivism was unavailable for analysis. Analysis of the relationship between static and dynamic risk factors and recidivism is planned.

Results

Significant findings of this paper include:

- Chronic recidivists represented only 1.4 % of offenders in this study population. They constituted almost 9% of all sentences and consumed nearly 17% of all correctional resources.

- The 46% of chronic recidivists who started their criminal histories between 12 and 15 years of age constituted more than 1,000 offenders and consumed almost 8% of correctional resources.

[9] For a discussion of these factors, refer to: Andrews, D.A., *Recidivism Is Predictable and Can be Influenced: Using Rick Assessments to Reduce Recidivism*. Forum on Corrections, Volume 1(2), 1989.

- Chronic recidivists started their criminal histories at an average age of 18 years. On average, they spent 13 years offending before stopping at 31 years of age.
- On average, low recidivists began offending at age 24, were active for six years and desisted at 30 years of age.
- Regardless of when offenders began criminal activities or the number of sentences they accumulated, they generally stopped their criminal activities at 30 years of age.
- Chronic recidivists were more likely to have at least one conviction for violence.
- Chronic recidivists were not more likely to have a history of sex offences than low or medium level recidivists.
- Patterns of reconviction for chronic recidivists were less clustered and more regular than for other recidivists.
- The 2,334 chronic recidivists cost the Branch nearly as much as the 103,000 non-recidivists.

Appendix – Offence Groups

Sections of this report that deal with offence patterns use six offence categories. Each category contains one or more of the Provincial Case File offence codes that are used for reporting from the BC Corrections Research Information System. The offence codes contain one or more combinations of sections, subsections, paragraphs and sub-paragraphs from the *Criminal Code of Canada*.

The following page lists the Provincial Case File offence codes for each of the offence categories used in this paper.

APPENDIX - Offence Groupings

Violent

USE/POSSESS WEAPON
Rape and Attempt (old)
ROBBERY
POINTING A FIREARM
MANSLAUGHTER
INFANTICIDE
HARM/WOUND-INTENT
DANGEROUS OFFENDER
CAUSING BODILY HARM
ATTEMPTED ROBBERY
ATTEM/CONSPIR-MURDER
ASSAULT-WEAPON-HARM
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
ACCSRY TO MURDER
2ND DEGREE MURDER
1ST DEGREE MURDER

Sex

Sex with Feeble-minded (old)
SEXUAL ASSAULT
SEX WITH FEMALE<14
SEX WITH FEM 14-16
SEX ASSAULT-WEAPON-HARM
SEDUCE FEM 16-18
OBSCENE MATTER
INDECENT ACT
INCEST
GROSS INDECENCY
DEFILEMENT
CORRUPTING CHILDREN
BUGGERY/BESTIALITY
AGGRAVATED SEX ASSLT

Property

UNLAWFULLY IN DWELL
Theft Under $5000
TRESPASS AT NIGHT
THEFT/POSS CR CARD
THEFT UNDER $200
THEFT UNDER $1000
THEFT OVER $5000
THEFT OVER $200
THEFT OVER $1000
THEFT FROM MAIL
THEFT BY CONVERSION
TAKING MV W/O CONS
POSS STOLEN PROPERTY
POSS COUNTERFEIT MON
POSS COUNTERFEIT INS
POSS B&E INSTRUMEN
OTHER THEFTS
OTHER PROPERTY
OTHER MONEY
MISCHIEF/WLFUL DAM
MAKING COUNTERFEIT
Launder/Possession of Property
INTERFERE-PROPERTY
FRAUD - FOOD/LODGE
FRAUD
COMPUTER THEFT/USE
BREAKING & ENTERING
ATT BREAK & ENTER

Property

ARSON

Person

USE/POSSES FIREARM
USE/POSS EXPLOSIVES
OTHER SEX & MORALS
NUDITY
NEG CHILDBIRTH/CONCEAL BODY
LIVING OFF PROSTITUT
KIDNAPPING
Indecent Assault Male (old)
Indecent Assault Female (old)
INTIMIDATION
FORCE ENTRY-BR PEACE
EXTORTION
DISCH FIRARM PUBL PL
CRIMINAL HARRASSMENT/STALKING
CONTRIB DELINQUENCY
Assault with Intent (old)
ASSAULT OF P.O.
ASSAULT
ABDUCTION BY PARENT
ABDUCTION

Other

VAGRANCY
Unknown
UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY
SUSPEND DRIVING MVA
SUMMARY CONVICTIONS ACT
SOLICITING
RIOT
RESIST/OBSTRUCT PO
REFUS BREATH/BLOOD
PUBLIC MISCHIEF
PROCUR/IMPORT SEX
PERSONATING PO
PERSONATE W/INTENT
PERJURY
OTHER UNCLASSIFIED
OTHER PUBLIC ORDER
OTHER PERSON/REPUT
OTHER ADMIN LAW
OFF RELAT-FA/CERTI
OCCUPANT GAME HOUSE
OCCUPANT BAWDY HOUSE
NONE
NEGLIGENCE - MV
NEGLIGENCE - HARM
NEGLIGENCE - DEATH
KEEPING GAMING HOUSE
KEEPING BAWDY HOUSE
IMPAIRED DRIVING
IMPAIRED - HARM
IMPAIRED - DEATH
IMP/SELL FA/WEAPON
FORGERY & UTTERING
FALSE PRETENCES
FALSE FIRE ALARM
FAILURE ASSIST PO
FAIL TO STOP
FAIL TO APPEAR

Other

FAIL PROVIDE NECESS
Escape YOA 33.1B (old)
DRIVING W/MORE 08
DRIVE WHILE DISQUA
DISOBEYING COURT
DANGEROUS OP-MV
DANGEROUS OP-HARM
DANGEROUS OP-DEATH
CRUELTY TO ANIMALS
COUNSEL/AID SUICIDE
CONTEMPT OF COURT
CONSPIRACY
CAUS DIST PUBL PLC
Breach YOA Sec 16
Breach YOA 33.1A (old)
BRIBERY
BREACH TERMINAL TA
BREACH RECOGNIZANCE
BREACH PROB - 666
BREACH OF W.C.M.A.
BREACH OF PAROLE
BREACH FAM REL ACT
BREACH CUSTOMS ACT
BREACH CONDITIONAL SENTENCE
BREACH - SCA 64A
BREACH - NAT PAROLE
BREACH - INTERMIT
BR YOUNG OFFEN ACT
BR UNEMP INSUR ACT
BR SOCIAL ASSIST ACT
BR RAILWAYS ACT
BR PROB - VARY (old)
BR PROB - REVOKE (old)
BR PRISON/REFO ACT
BR POST OFFICE ACT
BR OTHER PROV ACT
BR OTHER FED ACT
BR MUNICIPAL BYLAW
BR MOTOR VEHIC ACT
BR JUV DEL ACT (old)
BR IMMIGRATION ACT
BR GOV LIQUOR ACT
BR FISH & GAME ACT
BIGAMY
BET/POOL/PYRAMID SCHEME, ETC
ATT COMMIT/ACCSRY
AT LARG/ESC LAWFUL
ASSISTING ESCAPE
ABANDON CHILDREN

Drugs

Traff. Controlled Substance
Produce Controlled Substance
Prev. Perscrip/Double Doctor
Poss.for Export of Con.Subst.
Poss.Purpose Control Substance
Poss. of Controlled Substance
Importing Controlled Substance
IMP/EXP DRUG INSTRU/LITERATURE
BR NCA TR/CONSP UNKN
BR NCA TR/CONSP OTHE
BR NCA TR/CONSP OPIA

Drugs

BR NCA TR/CONSP METH
BR NCA TR/CONSP HERO
BR NCA TR/CONSP COCA
BR NCA TR/CONSP CANN
BR NCA R/TR/CONS OTH
BR NCA PREV PRESC
BR NCA POSS UNKNOWN
BR NCA POSS OTHER
BR NCA POSS OTH OPIA
BR NCA POSS METHADON
BR NCA POSS HEROIN
BR NCA POSS COCAINE
BR NCA POSS CANNABIS
BR NCA PIT UNKNOWN
BR NCA PIT OTHER
BR NCA PIT OTH OPIAT
BR NCA PIT METHADONE
BR NCA PIT HEROIN
BR NCA PIT COCAINE
BR NCA PIT CANNABIS
BR NCA IM/CONSP UNKN
BR NCA IM/CONSP OTHE
BR NCA IM/CONSP OPIA
BR NCA IM/CONSP METH
BR NCA IM/CONSP HERO
BR NCA IM/CONSP COCA
BR NCA IM/CONSP CANN
BR NCA CU/CONSP UNKN
BR NCA CU/CONSP OTHE
BR NCA CU/CONSP OPIA
BR NCA CU/CONSP COCA
BR NCA CU/CONSP CANN
BR FDA REST POSS UNK
BR FDA REST POSS PSI
BR FDA REST POSS OTH
BR FDA REST POSS MDA
BR FDA REST POSS LSD
BR FDA REST PIT UNKN
BR FDA REST PIT PSIL
BR FDA REST PIT OTHR
BR FDA REST PIT MDA
BR FDA REST PIT LSD
BR FDA R/TR/CONS UNK
BR FDA R/TR/CONS PSI
BR FDA R/TR/CONS MDA
BR FDA R/TR/CONS LSD
BR FDA PREV PRESC
BR FDA CONT PIT UNKN
BR FDA CONT PIT OTHR
BR FDA CONT PIT METH
BR FDA CONT PIT BARB
BR FDA CONT PIT AMPH
BR FDA C/TR/CONS/BAR
BR FDA C/TR/CONS UNK
BR FDA C/TR/CONS OTH
BR FDA C/TR/CONS MET
BR FDA C/TR/CONS AMP